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☞ *The price of this Gazette is Eight Dollars per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one Dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in Advance.*

UNITED STATES, } ss.
Pennsylvania District,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a special District Court of the United States will be holden at the City Hall in the city of Philadelphia, in and for the Pennsylvania district, on Tuesday the 16th day of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, for the Trial of an Information filed by William Rawle, Esquire, Attorney of the United States in and for the said district, against

The Brigantine
AMIABLE ADDELE,

with her tackle, apparel and appurtenances, and cargo, consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Oranges and Limes.

The said brigantine Amiable Addele being a vessel owned by persons residing within the United States, and employed in traffic with persons resident within the jurisdiction of the French Republic, contrary to the act of Congress, in such case made and provided and seized therefor, &c.

By order of the Court.
DAVID CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District Court.
march 29 tu&stf

SHIP BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commission Store,
NO. 119, SOUTH FRONT STREET,
Next door to the Custom House.

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom-House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters.—From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*
november 19 2aw

This Day will be Landed,
AT CUTHBERT'S WHARF,
From on board the ship Townsend, capt. Lovering from ST. KITTS,
124 Puncheons Rum,
24 ditto Molasses,
1200 Bushels Salt,
FOR SALE, BY
Jehu Hollingsworth, & Co.
No. 47, Penn-street.

SAID SHIP
IS ALSO
FOR SALE.
Apply as above.
march 20 dtf

Richard Bayley & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that the Retail Business carried on by them at their Store. No. 136, Market-street, will in future be carried on by Mr. WM. BONNAR, whom they beg leave to recommend to the favor of their friends and the public.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the above firm and those to whom they are indebted, will please to apply to JOHN WHITESIDES & Co. or the settlement of their respective accounts, who are duly empowered for that purpose.

Richard Bayley & Co.

WILLIAM BONNAR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that the above Store will be opened by him on Monday the 4th of February next, with an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he flatters himself will meet the approbation of those who honor him with their favor.
jan 29. §

NOTICE.

Joseph Thomas's Creditors

are hereby earnestly requested to furnish their Accounts duly attested, as soon as convenient: thereby to enable the Assignees to form an idea of the state of his affairs:—and all those indebted to said THOMAS, are required to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

SAMUEL W. FISHER, } Assignees
WILLIAM BUCKLEY, } of
JOHN HALL. } J. Thomas.
dec. 31. dtf

WANTED,

To Article for two or three

years a young Man to a profitable business—For particulars enquire at no. 68, south Fourth street

A person who has some knowledge of painting or drawing would be preferred.

W. HAYDON,
WHO HAS
A Cellar to Let.
jan 11 §

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Northumberland, for the benefit of the act of Assembly passed on the 4th day of April last for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the fourth Monday in April next, to hear him and his creditors at the Court House, in the town of Sunbury in the said county.

ROBERT GRAY.
march 28 e th. 3w

Just Imported,

Iron cannon, double fortified, Woolwich proof, with their carriages complete—3, 4, 6 and 9 pounders.
Carronades, Woolwich proof, with carriages, &c. complete—12, 18 and 24 pounders.
Cannon powder in kegs of 25lbs. each
Round, double-headed, and cannister shot
Patent sheathing copper, bright, assorted 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 or per square foot, sheets 48 by 14 inches, suitable for vessels from 100 to 1000 tons
Copper nails, bolts and spikes
Boarding Pikes,
Common cutlasses
Gunners stores of all kinds
Tin-plates No 1—1-3 eross boxes
Patent shot in casks of 5cwt. each
London porter and brown stout, in casks of 7 doz. bottled.
Earthen ware in crates, assorted
For Sale by
SIMON WALKER,
Pine near 5th street.
October 29. co tf.

FOR SALE,
By the Subscribers,

15 pipes Old Madeira Wine,
1 pair of 9 pound Cannon
5 packages of Gum Guiaccum
2 bales of St. Domingo Cotton
100 boxes of Wax Candles, of 24lbs each.
Willings & Francis.
Penn-street, } w&f tf
February 19.

FOR SALE

A House and Lot in Trenton,

THE house is of brick, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, and in good order.—For further particulars enquire of Ab. Hunt, in Trenton, or of JOHN E. CRESSON,
No. 54, Market-street.
march 9 3awim

For Sale,

TEN or twelve Tons, Clover & Timothy
H A Y,
Of the first quality.—Apply at No. 43, Almond-street.
jan. 8. 1awtf

IMPORTED,

In the British ship Douglas, capt. Walker, from London, just arrived,
Cannon—Woolwich proof 9lb caliber, bored from the solid weighing 16cwt. 2qrs. and 20cwt. each
Ditto of 6lb caliber, wt. 11cwt. 2 qrs. each,
Ditto Swivels, mounted
Cannon shot, viz. Canister, cross bar and round.
30 cases ships muskets, fowling pieces and musketoons
Ship Store, Horsemen's and Saddle Pistols,
A large assortment of Flints,
150 casks Porter, Brown Stout in Bottles,
Panthcon Stoves assorted from 20 to 40 inches diameter
40 Casks Shot, No. 1, to 6,
3000 Bushels Coals,
50 Crates Window Glass
100 Crates and 10 hhds. Queens ware adapted to the West India Market,
6 bales Whitney blankets 8-4 and 10-4
For sale by
THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.
Walnut Street Wharf.
March 16, tf

Who have also on hand,

Claret in cases, first quality,
Old Port Wine,
Horsemen's Swords, hangers, &c.
Dry White Lead,
Ironmongery and webbing by the package,
Boston Beef,
A case of best roll arnotta,
Painted floor cloths,
English quart bottles in crates of 12 dozen each,
Russia bar iron, Hemp and cordage,
Cables from 7 to 16 inches,
Platillas and Britagnes,
A few trunks best kid and morocco skins,
Basket salt in hhds.

The subscribers have on hand, and for sale at reduced prices, the following articles, viz.

Seventy Pipes London Particular Madeira Wine,

the vintage of '96, since when they have lain in a store well adapted to their improvement;
25 Chests of Young Hyson Tea;
An Invoice of well-assorted China—original cost between 8 and 900 dolls. in Canton.
HIGBEE & MILNOR.
march 21.

FOR SALE,

To be EXCHANGED for property within thirty miles of the city, or to let on ground-rent forever

Several valuable building Lots,

In Philadelphia,
Enquire of William M. Biddle. no. 147, Chesnut-street.
nov. 22 §

Red Clover,
Timothy,
Blue Grass
Herds Grass and
White Clover
} *SEEDS,*

All warranted fresh and free from all foul seed,
FOR SALE,
BY C. ROBERTS,
No. 97, Market, between Second and Third streets,
Who has also on hand, a general assortment of
Ironmongery, sadlery, cutlery and
brass wares; T. Crowley Millington steel, pig-lead, block-tin, red lead, Spanish brown, Venetian red, Vermillian, &c. &c.
Wholesale & Retail.
march 2 ta.&m.tu.&fr.tf.

Pursuits of Literature.

In a few day will be put to press and published without delay, by
J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut street,
The Pursuits of Literature.
A Satirical Poem.
In four Dialogues, with Notes.
This celebrated work will form one large octavo volume, will be printed from the last London edition, with the Notes translated by the author, on a fine paper and good type, and will be delivered, handsomely bound and lettered to subscribers at two dollars.
March 18.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers, living in Somerset county, state of Maryland, on the 26th of December last, two Negro Men; George and Randel—George is about six feet high, twenty-two years of age, and of a yellow complexion—had on when he went away a dark cloth coat, kersey breeches and white yarn stockings; he is a pretty good player on the fiddle.—Randel is about five feet two inches high, twenty years of age, and of a yellow complexion, has a loud hoarse voice, and is a good deal bow-legged; he pretends to be something of a cobbler;—had on when he went away, a fustian coat, home-made kersey breeches and white yarn stockings. There is no doubt, but they will change their clothes as well as their names—they having been taken up on the 29th of December last at Duck-creek, in the state of Delaware, and committed by John Cole, Esq. (by the names of Stephen and Charles) to the care of John M'Wherts and Thomas Kerker, from whom they made their escape.——Whoever apprehends the above negroes, and has them secured in jail, so that the subscribers may get them again, shall receive the above reward, or fifty dollars for either.

John Nelson.
William Browns.
Salisbury, Somerset county } dam
Maryland, February 15, 1799 }

Mount Pleasant on Schuylkill.

THE subscriber is willing to sell the estate on which he lives, at the end of the new canal, and about three and a half miles distant from this city.

A pleasant place adjoining is also for sale. These situations are too well known to require description, especially as it is presumed the purchaser would choose to judge for himself.——If not sold before the first of May, the mansion house is engaged to be let. Enquire on the premises.

JON. WILLIAMS.
April 1. eodtfstm

WHEREAS

ISAAC PAINTER having made an assignment of all his property for the benefit of all his creditors who sign his discharge;—the assignee wishing to arrange the business as soon as possible, and likewise to give the said Isaac Painter an opportunity of doing something for himself and family: therefore those creditors who have not signed his discharge are informed that unless they come forward and sign the same discharge on or before the first day of May next ensuing, they will be excluded the benefit of a dividend; and all those who are indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment to prevent further trouble.

JACOB CLARK, Assignee.
march 3 3awtf

ALL PERSONS,

INDEBTED to the estate of MORDECAI LEWIS, late of this city, merchant, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have demands against it to produce them for payment to

Thomas Morris,
Samuel Coates, } executors.
Joseph Morris,
at the Counting House of
JOSEPH S. LEWIS,
no. 25, Dock-street.
march 23 3awtm

CHINA GOODS,

Just received per the ship New-Jersey from Canton
AND FOR SALE
BY ARCHIBALD M'CALL,
At his Store No. 187, south Second street,
—VIZ—
An assortment of Teas of the first quality,
White and yellow nankeens
Cassia, silk umbrellas
an assortment of china ware,
and a variety of SILKS, consisting of
Black and colored Lutestring
do. do. sattins
do. do. senshaws
do. do. silk handkerchiefs
do. do. sewing silks
Black Taffeties
ALSO,
12 pipes of excellent Madeira Wine,
fit for immediate use,
jan. 24 §

To be sold by private sale,

A NUMBER of Lots for building, of different size and situation, on the Bristol road, adjoining that well known stand called the Washington tavern, between the 9 and 10 mile stones, where the mail and a number of public stages are flying continually. The situation is high and healthy and easy of access both by land and water, within a few rods of the Pennypack creek, where there is safe navigation and good landing, where grist and merchant mills are carrying on a considerable trade; the above road being the best at all seasons of the year of any coming out of the city.—A plan of the said lots may be seen, and the conditions of sale made known by the subscriber near the premises.

JOHN HOLME.
march 19. tu. th. sa. tf.

CHARLES CAMPBELL,

WATCH-MAKER.

HAS removed to the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. *John Wood*, No. 55, corner of Front and Chesnut-streets; where he will thankfully receive and execute orders with neatness and dispatch

HE HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
A Neat and Large Assortment of
Clocks & Watches.

WANTED,
A JOURNEYMAN;
ALSO, one or two Apprentices of respectable parents.

FOR SALE,
A large quantity of Watch Glasses
Wholesale and Retail.
nov 24 3awtf

Sheathing Copper,
25 Pipes of the finest particular
Madeira Wine
For Sale by
JOSEPH S. LEWIS
No. 25, Dock Street,
March 21. 3tawtm

CHINA GOODS.

Now delivering from the ship New-Jersey, from Canton,
FOR SALE,
At the Stores of the Subscribers,
CONSISTING OF

BOHEA
Hyson skin
Young hyson
Hyson and
Imperial
} *TEAS.*

White nankeens
Lutestrings, colored and black
Senshaws do. do.
Handkerchiefs do. do. 4-4
Sewing silks do. do
Black hair ribbon
Black sattins
Cassia in small bales
China ware in dining and tea setts

On Hand,

50 trunks and cases dimities, muslins, ginghams, muslinets and pullicat handkerchiefs, in small packages, for the West-India market.
25 trunks of printed calicoes, assorted for the West-India market.
1 bale of woolen cloths, low priced.
Sail canvas by the bale or piece, No. 1 to 8.
Copper in sheets 24 by 48 and 48 by 60 inches
Raised copper bottoms in tubs.
A small invoice of queens ware assorted.
English wrought nails in casks.
Sheathing paper.
New-Orleans indigo
Paints of different colors, dry in casks.
Old Madeira wine fit for use.
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.
feb. 11 m w.fr.tf.

The Subscribers have for Sale,
AT THEIR COUNTING HOUSE
No. 35, Dock-street,
White and Red Lead,
Patent shot No. 1 & 8 & 13,
Bordeaux Brandy 1st & 4th proof,
Claret in cases—first quality.
Thos. Murgatroyd & Sons.
march 29. mw&f3w

N O T I C E.

GOOD encouragement will be given to a person who understands the Tanning business in all its branches—also to a person who understands making of Tin-Ware, to move into the Western Country.—Persons who have small families would be preferred,—For further particulars enquire at No 53 North Fourth-street.

None need apply but those who can bring good recommendations.
march 12 ¶ eod4w

FOR SALE,

A smart, active Bay Horse,

BETWEEN fifteen and sixteen hands high, rising five years, would suit very well for a gentleman in any of the troops of Horse, he is perfectly sound, the price is 220 dollars.—For a view please to apply at No 10, North Eighth street, or at Gilbertson's Stable. in 4th between Lombard and Cedar or South-streets.
march 23 2aw3w

A Pleasant Retreat.

To be sold at public vendue.

By order of the Orphan's Court of Montgomery County on the 17th day of the fourth month next. at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants Coffee house, in Philadelphia,

The following described capital house and lots situated in Potts Town, about 36 miles from Philadelphia, being part of the estate of Thomas Mayburry, deceased.

The Mansion house standing on the Main streets, built with stone and the best materials, commodiously divided into rooms and well finished throughout—with an airy entry and good cellars, forty-two feet in front and thirty six feet in depth—adjoining is a Stone Piazza, stove room and kitchen with lodging rooms over them—a well of good water in the yard—and a stone milk house with a smoke house over it—a good garden, &c. on the south end of the lot are a brew house, carriage house and a large stone barn—with extensive stables for horses, cows &c.

This estate would accommodate a large genteel family inclining to retire into the country. Potts Town being one of the cheapest places for provisions within the same distance from Philadelphia—and for healthy situation, conveniences of stages, &c is equal to most inland towns in Pennsylvania.

With the foregoing premises will be sold, a Lot of excellent CLOVER LAND, adjoining the Barn, containing about three Acres, in which are a number of Apple Trees.

Further particulars may be known on application to

Rebecca Mayburry, on the premises,
John Warder, or
James Vaux, in Philadelphia.
} *Administrators to the estate of Thomas Mayburry, deceased.*

3d Month 29. mw&ft17A

JACOB PERKINS,

HAVING invented an effectual check for detecting counterfeit Bank Paper, which has received the sanction of one Bank, and the approbation of the undersigned eminent artists, and having obtained a patent, securing to him, and to his assigns, the exclusive right of the invention, hereby offers to his fellow citizens the privilege of using it upon terms, to be agreed on between him and any person disposed to avail themselves of a guard against counterfeits.

THE undersigned having examined Jacob Perkin's new invented method to detect counterfeit Bank paper, do approve of the plan, it being impossible to engrave or sink two plates perfectly alike, without the original die or hub, the counterfeiter would find it impossible to make an impression which would perfectly gage with the check from the original die.

ROB'T SCOT, Engraver & Die sinker
JAMES SMITHER, Engraver.
JAMES AKIN, Engraver.

The terms may be known by applying to No 11, South 3d street.
March 23. 2awtf

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
PETER & HENRY MIERCKEN,
IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment to Peter Miercken, and those having demands, to present their accounts to the same for settlement.

Peter Miercken,
Henry Miercken,
march 21 §

Just Received,
By ship DOUGLASS, from LONDON,
And for sale, by
JOSEPH & JAMES CRUKSHANK
No. 87, High-Street, Philadelphia.

AN account of two cases of the Diabetes Mellitus; a general view of the nature of the Disease and its appropriate treatmant; and a detail of communications on the subject,
By JOHN ROLLO, M. D.
Surgeon General, Royal Artillery.

With the results of the trials of various Acids and other substance in the treatment of the Lues Venerea; and some observations on the nature of Sugar, &c. By Wm. Cruikshank, Chemist to the Ordnance, and a Surgeon of Artillery.

Dr. Johnston's Table Talk:
CONTAINING Aphorisms on Literature, Life, and Manners; with anecdotes of distinguished persons: selected and arranged from Mr. Boswell's life of Johnson.

☞ In this compilation are contained several authentic anecdotes of distinguished literary characters; rules for the conduct of life in the most serious and delicate conjunctures: and those sound remarks on works of genius and learning which in a peculiar manner distinguished the beloved friend of Mr. Boswell.
march 25 eo6t

Goods supposed to have been stolen.

The following articles were brought from the late mayor's office and deposited with the present mayor, at no. 157 south 2d street, where they are open for the inspection of any persons who may think themselves interested therein, to wit:

3 blankets
1 coverlid
3 hats
2 blue cloth coats
1 spotted nankeen coatee
2 grey plain coats
3 sailors jackets
2 striped piqué de marseilles waistcoats
2 do half worn do
1 dark cross striped do
1 green silk laced do
1 white embroider'd do
1 striped winter do
1 flannel do
1 pr. black sattin breeches
3 pair nankeen do.
7 pair trowsers
Several pair of Silk and cotton hose
white and check shirts
cravats & hankerchiefs
1 silver stock buckle
6 do tea spoons
1 roll of coarse sheeting
1 do of white dowlas
1 piece of striped calico
1 coarse muslin sheet
3 kegs of flints
And sundry other articles of small value
Mayors Office, march 23 §

The following property, which, it is believed, has been stolen, was left with the Mayor, by the constables,——to wit:

3 new blankets
1 old do
1 brown great coat
1 shirt
1 white cassimere waistcoat
18 yards of black sattin
2 remnants of cotton
1 do Bengal
2 do Irish Linens
1 do muslins
1 roll of black trimmings
1 string of violet do
1 bunch of gum elastic bottles
1 pair of knee buckles set with stone
1 mariners compass
1 pair of new shoes
7 silver tea spoons
2 do table do
3 gross of plated buttons inlaid with pearl
1 gold thimble
2 do rings, one whereof with a miniature,
1 box of white platillas

N O T I C E.

THE creditors of the late William Compton, deceased, who have not rendered to the Administrators accounts of their claims properly attested, are hereby informed, that if they do not exhibit such accounts on or before the seventeenth day of April next ensuing, their claims will be forever excluded, as a dividend will then be struck and paid by S. Wilcox, at No. 145 Chesnut-street, on any day proceeding. And all those who are still delinquent in discharging the debts due from them to the estate of the late Wm. Compton deceased, aforesaid, will be pleased to take notice, that suits at law will be commenced against them, without respect to persons, if not discharged before that day.

Isaac Cathrall
John Haworth
Samuel Wilcox } Administrators.
marce 23 m.w.&sat. 117A.

N O T I C E.

THE Following certificates of shares of the stock of the Bank of the United States have been lost or destroyed at sea, *to wit* 13 shares in the name of Peter Blight, of which 5 shares No 4185. 5 shares No 4186. and 3 shares No 4187, and 6 shares in the name of John Barker Church, No 2058. which were forwarded by the Countess of Leicester packet from Falmouth for New-York—and ten shares of said stock in the name of Stadnitski & Son, of Amsterdam, No 1796. which were forwarded by the Packet from Falmouth for New-York in November 1794; and for the renewal of which application is made at the said Bank, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

CLEMENT BIDDLE.
march 12 d3m

Take Notice

That I have applied to the Judges of the court of common pleas for the county of Northumberland, for the benefit of the insolvent act, and they have appointed Monday the 22d day of April next, to hear me and my creditors at the court house in Sunbury, where they may attend if they think proper.

To all my Creditors.

James Towar.
march 20 ¶ wed3w

Notice.

A CERTIFICATE of one share of Bank of United States, Stock standing in the name of DUGAS DE VALLON, having been lost or mislaid, applicatioa is made at the said Bank for renewal of the same; all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

Abraham Van Beuren.
march 20. d3m

To all whom it may concern.

THE Creditors of the Subscriber are desired to take notice, that application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin County, in the State of Pennsylvania, in order that the applicant may receive the benefit of the several laws passed for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the said court have appointed the second Monday in April next, to hear him and his creditors at the court house in Lewis Town, in the said county.

WM. ARMSTRONG, jun.
march 18. 12w3w

Sales at Auction.

On Saturday the 20th April, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises,

Sundry Building and Garden Lots,

Some of them contiguous to, and others at a small diſtance from the city, containing from about one quarter of an acre to about four acres each. The ſmall lots front on Vine and Callowhill Streets, near Schuylkill—the large lots front on the ſouth ſide of Francis Street, on the eaſt ſide of Schuylkill river, on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill, ſecond ſtreet, and on intermediate ſtreets—the whole containing about 140 acres, being part of the tract known by the name of Springetſbury.

The ſituation of many of the lots is on high ground, commanding views of the Schuylkill, and ſuppoſed to be ſo much detached from the built parts of the city, as to be out of danger in caſe of an unhappy return of the fever.

Maps ſhewing the diviſion of the ground, may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, at Ogden's tavern in Cheſnut ſtreet, at Sybert's tavern in the Nothern Liberties, and at the Middle and Upper Ferries on Schuylkill.

The abundance of ſtone, for building, on part of the ground, will prove very advantageous to purchaſers, as it is propoſed to ſell at the ſame time thoſe large quarries on the eaſt ſide of the Schuylkill, near and above the bridge.

The terms will be caſh for the lots of 49 1-2 and 50 feet front, and for thoſe of a larger ſize one half caſh immediately, and the other half to be paid in ſix months from the day of ſale.

CONNELY & Co. *Auctioneers.*

april 4.

New Philadelphia.

THE proprietors of the high ground in the neighbourhood of this city, known by the name of Springetſbury Manor; (bounded on the weſt by the river Schuylkill, on the eaſt by Fourth ſtreet, from Schuylkill, on the north by Francis's lane, and on the ſouth by Callowhill ſtreet) have agreed to appropriate it for the purpoſe of building a new city as a ſummer retreat.

The plan in two ſections may be ſeen at the Coffee houſe. The main ſtreet, 100 feet wide, runs nearly eaſt and weſt along the top of the ridge, ſtriking Schuylkill a little above the upper ferry, where nature has placed everlaſting abbutments, and ſtone in abundence to form a permanent bridge of one arch, that cannot be approached by ice or floods.

A ſtreet of 66 feet wide, is laid out on each ſide of, and parallel to the Main ſtreet. Theſe are croſſed by five new ſtreets at right angles, and by the continuation of Front, Second, Third and Fourth-ſtreets from Schuylkill.

The ſituation is high, airy and healthy, and commands an extenſive proſpect. The water is good.

The canal runs obliquely through it.

It is juſt a ſufficient diſtance from the Delaware for a pleaſant walk, to give an appetite to dinner after the buſineſs of the day is over.

April 3 tSat.

To be ſold at Public Vendue,

On Saturday next the 13th inſt. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

One hundred and eleven of the higheſt and beſt ſituated Lots in the New Town,

Each containing 30 feet front and about 200 deep. The whole is ſituated on the weſt ſide of Fourth Street from Schuylkill, on the high ground oppoſite Buſh Hill gardens, agreeably to a plan at the Coffee Houſe, and at the old city Auction Store.

To accommodate purchaſers, one lot will be put up at a time, and the buyer will have the right to take as many adjoining, as he may think proper, at the ſame rate. The terms are, one third caſh, approved notes at three months for the remainder, when deeds clear of all incumbrances, will be given.

Connelly & Co. Auct'rs.

April 3. t S.

For Charleſton, (S. C.)

THE MAIL PACKET

YEATMAN,

Capt. LOUGHEAD,—with good accommodation for paſſengers, will poſitively ſail at 8 o'clock on Friday morning the 12th inſt. For freight or paſſage apply to the captain on board at Smith's wharf, the firſt above Race ſtreet.

March 5. dtſri

FOR LONDON.

The Britiſh armed SHIP

DOUGLAS,

JAMES WALKER, captain.

NOW ready to receive a Cargo—for freight or paſſage apply to

Thomas & John Ketland.

april 3 §

JUST RECEIVED,

By the ſhip Douglas from London,

A prime aſſortment of

Morrocco and Kid Skins,

of various colours.

A handſome ſupply of

MILITARY ARTICLES,

And a few caſes of the moſt faſhionable

Straw Hats and Bonnets.

For ſale at No. 87, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

MICHAEL ROBERTS.

march 30 d2w

Juſt Received,

From HAMBURG by the JASON, VISSER, and via Baltimore and for ſale by the ſubſcribers

Platillas,
Creas á la Morlaix,
Dowlas
Checks and ſtripes,
Liſtadoes
Bretagnes,
Ticklenburgs,
Barcelona Brandy in Pipes.
Port Wine in quarter caſks.

On Hand,

Claret in Hogſheads,
Bourdeaux Brandy,
Ruſſia Briſtles.

Erick & Lewis Bollman.

No. 108, Spruce ſtreet.

april 1 §

NOTICE.

THE partnerſhip of Joſhua B. Bond, and John Brooks, trading under the firm of Bond & Brooks, is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, all perſons indebted to them, are requeſted to make immediate payment to Joſhua B. Bond, and thoſe having demands to preſent their accounts to him for ſettlement,

Joshua B. Bond.
John Brooks.

april 1 §

WANTED

TO go to the Weſt-Indies, in the capacity of a Clerk, a Gentleman, an American or Engliſhman by birth (the former of whom would be preferred.) He muſt be a good accountant, well recommended, and capable of writing and ſpeaking the French language—Such a perſon, on application to the printer, may learn further particulars.

Philadelphia, april 5, 1799. §

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *APRIL 8.*

COMMUNICATION.

The Directory of France had concerted a plan of operation for Hedouville their ſpecial agent at St. Domingo, againſt the people of that Iſland, and alſo for invading the United States from thence with an army of blacks. The plan, in a very fortunate manner became known to Touſſaint, the commander of a very large army of black people there. He made a treaty with the Britiſh general, whereby all hoſtilities ceaſed on each ſide, and a mutual commerce between that iſland & the Britiſh dominions was ſtipulated; and he ſeized the firſt opportunity to compel Hedouville to quit the iſland and to return to France. Thus that part of the project of ſending a black army to America for the purpoſe of exciting a rebellion among the black people in the ſouthern ſtates, and of laying waſte the country, has been moſt happily fruſtrated, without the agency of the United States. The plan was ſo combined, that the failure of one part led to the defeat of the other. Having two objects in view, the weakening Touſſaint's army, that his power in the iſland might be reduced, and the invading of the ſouthern ſtates for the moſt wicked of purpoſes; the French have been diſappointed in both, and in a manner that ſhould impreſs every American with the moſt devout gratitude for this remarkable inſtance of divine favour.

MR. FENNO,

BY publiſhing the following extract of a letter dated March 13th, juſt received from a gentleman of reſpectability in Frederick county, Virginia, you will oblige one of your *CUSTOMERS.*

"I cannot conclude without touching upon politics, with a view to reſcue the people of Virginia, and this part of the ſtate in particular, from the imputation of anti-federaliſm, ſedition, &c. &c. which the conduct of the Legiſlature during the laſt ſeſſion, gives good grounds to lay to their charge. You may reſt aſſured notwithſtanding the apparent declaration of the public ſentiment, that the moſt numerous, and moſt reſpectable claſs of people reprobate the conduct and proceedings of the majority, and coincide in ſentiment with the minority, expreſſed in their counter appeal to the people; on this ſide of the Blue Ridge, the people, in particular, are federal, in the proportion of nine tenths; and, ſhould attempts be made in the lower counties to reſiſt the general government, would join immediately in the ſuppreſſion of them.—They are determined to ſupport the union againſt internal as well as external foes. The conduct of the laſt aſſembly has opened the eyes of the democratic party, that is, of the virtuous part, who have heretofore been miſled by a few hot headed, ambitious men. I am aſſured from the beſt authority, that even the Madiſons are changing their ſentiments, ſince the above proceedings took place."

EXTRACT.

"But there was in the end of Charles the Second's reign, *another Species of French intrigue*, an intrigue with members of parliament, which the oppoſition thought fit to paſs over in total ſilence. I know that I tread upon dangerous ground; I remember the indignation which Sir J. Dalrymple's diſcoveries excited on their firſt appearance,

"However, of late years, I believe no one has gone ſo far as to deny the authenticity of Barillon's letters to Lewis the 14th. If any deſperate republican would ſtill ſupport ſuch a paradox, the anſwer is obvious. The papers ſtill exiſt at Paris, let him apply to his republican friends, and ſee who is hardy enough to aſſert their falſification. Another opinion has been ſtarted by thoſe who cannot bear the idea that ſo many Engliſh patriots, and eſpecially Algernon Sydney, took money of France; that Barillon deceived his maſter, and under the pretence of corrupting others, detained the money for his own uſe. I will not enter into the *probability* of this ſuppoſition, but will frankly allow it to be *poſſible*, becauſe politicians are not accuſtomed to give receipts under their own hands for a bribe. It is enough for my argument, if we may depend upon Sydney's political opinions, as deſcribed by Barillon, for he could have no intereſt to repreſent them falſely. This important diſpatch of Barillon, is dated September 30, 1680, and ſome of its moſt material paragraphs are (cloſely tranſlated) as follows:

" ——————There are ſome who have applied themſelves for ſome time to make " me underſtand that it is an old error to " believe that it is againſt the intereſt of " France to ſuffer England to become a " republic. They endeavor to prove by " good reaſons and the example of the paſt " that the re-union of England under a proteſtant authoriſed as the Prince of Orange would be, is much leſs conformable " to the true intereſt of France than a Republic, which would be more occupied " with trade than with any other thing, and " would believe as Cromwell did that it " ſhould gain rather at the expenſe of Spain " than of France; they add, that the intereſt of England as a republic, and that of " Holland governed as it is, could not eaſily agree, whereas the Prince of Orange " could re-unite in his perſon the power of " the States General and of England together * * * * * * *

" * * * * * * *

" Mr. Sidney is one of thoſe who talks to " me with the moſt force and the moſt openneſs on this matter."

"Let the whole original letter be impartially ſtudied, and it muſt be gathered from it that Sydney was a deadly foe to the houſe of Naſſau, a warmer friend to France than to the proteſtant religion, and willing to ſacrifice the independence of all Europe to the ambition of Lewis, ſo he could ſet up his ideal of a republic in England. I have long tho't it a great misfortune, that the illegal condemnation of Sydney inclined the whigs to rank him amongſt their martyrs along with Ruſſel, from whom his principles divided him far as the poles aſunder. They might both be honeſt men in the abſtract ſenſe, for they might both follow the dictates of conſcience; but Ruſſel's principles in a better reign would have made him a moſt uſeful Engliſh citizen: Sydney's ſentiments would have always rendered him a moſt dangerous citizen in any monarchy whatſoever. Let his republican imitators in the preſent age conſider what diſcoveries ſome future Dalrymple may bring forth, and ſtop their licentious tongues on the ſubject of corrupt intrigue. This noxious vice will flouriſh in *other ſoils* beſides that of courts.

The following tranſlation of a French decree, and the addreſs accompanying it, incorrect copies of which have been publiſhed in the Aurora, may be depended upon.

LIBERTY. *EQUALITY.*

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Extract from the regiſters of the deliberations of the Executive Directory.

PARIS, 1st Pluvioſe, 6th year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible—[*Jan.* 20, 1798.]

The Executive Directory, wiſhing to provide before-hand for filling the place of the Citizen Hedouville, in caſe of his death,

Decrees, That in the caſe alluded to, the functions of the agent of the government in the Iſland of St. Domingo, ſhall be executed by the Citizen Roume Saint-Laurent.

The Miniſter of Marine and of the Colonies is charged with the execution of this decree, which ſhall not be printed.

A true copy:—
The Preſident of the Executive Directory,
(Signed) BARRAS.
By the Executive Directory:—
The Secretary General,
(Signed) LAGARDE.

A true copy:—
The Miniſter of Marine and the Colonies,
(Signed) PLEVILLE LEPELEY.

A true copy, which ſhall be printed, read, publiſhed, poſted up and copied wherever it ſhall be neceſſary.

At Port Republican [Port-au-Prince] the 5th Pluvioſe, ſeventh year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

The Special Agent,
(Signed) ROUME.
The Secretary General ad hoc
(Signed) MARION.

LIBERTY. *EQUALITY,*

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

ADDRESS.

The ſpecial Agent of the Executive Directory at Saint Domingo, to the French Republicans of every colour, in the ſame Iſland,

The confidence of the Directory authorizes me to execute the functions of its ſpecial Agent at St. Domingo.

The ſecret decree paſſed, on this occaſion, on the 1ſt Pluvioſe, 6th year [20th January 1798] was this morning publiſhed by the General in Chief, before the commune and garriſon of Port Republican [Port-au-Prince]; and means will be taken to make it known in the other departments.

The confidence which you have been pleaſed to beſtow upon me, O my dear fellow-citizens, encourages me to encounter the difficulties of this important and delicate appointment.

My firſt ſtep is to conjure you, in the name of France and of yourſelves, to co-operate, each in his public and private capacity, in the maintenance of order and tranquility.

The virtues of the citizen general in chief Touſſaint Louverture, known in every place inhabited by civilized people, has at different times preſerved you from the imminent dangers which ſurrounded you: and France owes to this great man the poſſeſſion of one of its moſt important ſections: you cannot therefore repoſe too much confidence in him. The decrees and proclamations of the agency ſhall be not leſs his work than mine, for if the character with which I am inveſted authoriſes me to ſpeak and act in the name of the national government, the intereſt of the Republic, inſeperable from yours, impoſes it as a duty upon me to do nothing, without conſulting the man who can give me the beſt counſels.

Let this harmony ſerve you as an example, that the civil authorities ſhould always agree with the military chiefs, and that, laying aſide all perſonal pride (or ſelf-love) they may act like brothers towards them and each other: let thoſe authorities and thoſe chiefs mutually encourage, enlighten and caution each other on every neceſſary occaſion; let them never forget that all power is derived from the people, and is confided to the publie functionaries ſolely for the good of the people.

And you, O my dear fellow-citizens, who, being free from all reſponſibility, ought to enjoy the benefits of our immortal conſtitution, enjoy them in peace: forget, if poſſible, the ills you have ſuffered: pardon the injuries and the wrongs, which you may call to mind: remember that they are the inconveniences inſeperable from a great revolution; that this revolution has already revived in France the impreſcriptible rights of the man and of the citizen, rights inherent in human nature, and which appeared to be deſtroyed forever; and that the ſame revolution is about to be extended to the other nations in ſucceſſion. In every thing, therefore, done in St. Domingo, of a nature to be blamed, behold nothing but the effects (unhappily neceſſary) of cauſes produced by your local ſituation; and turn away your eyes from that afflicting picture, never at reſt to place them but upon the happy future which preſents itſelf before you.

Place, I repeat it, entire confidence in the general in chief, the agent of the Directory, and the civil and military authorities of your reſpective cantons: continue, with ſecurity, your occupations and your labors. Continually bear in mind that you have the happineſs to be French citizens, members of the great nation; and that your rights, guaranteed by the conſtitution of the 2d year, place you on a footing with our 30 millions of brothers, who yet contend for the cauſe of liberty and equality, againſt the expiring remnant of the tyrants of Europe.

If you experience a ſtagnation of commerce, if you endure privations of every kind, you owe it only to the laſt efforts of machiaveliſm of our enemies: they have acknowledged the impotence of their arms: you have obliged them to fly: they wiſh to ſtarve us: but the ſupreme being will protect, and we will convince them that we are no leſs invulnerable by the ſhafts of their malice than by the ſteel of their ſoldiers.

Long live the French republic;—peace and proſperity to the department of St. Domingo.

Port Republican [Port-au-Prince] the 4th Pluvioſe, 7th year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible [23d January 1799.]

The Special Agent,
(Signed) ROUME.
By the Secretary general ad hoc.
(Signed)
F. H. JEVERDAT,
Grand champ.

Extract of a letter from Capt. ALEXANDER MURRAY, dated on board the ſhip of war Montezuma, March 9, 1799, to the Secretary of the Navy.

"The next day we fell in with the French brig les Amis capt. Mallett, pierced for 16 guns, but had only 6 on board and 16 men, which I captured, and from the condition of her ſails and rigging, and little proviſions on board, I was obliged to order her for Lucea, on the north ſide of Jamaica, where I intend to call on my route to America. She was from Porto Rico bound to St. Thomas, laden with lumber and a few bales of cotton.—She is a well coppered and a fine looking brig, has been a guineaman. We value the whole property at 9000 dollars.

Gazette Marine Liſt.

Port of Philadelphia,

ARRIVED	DAYS.
Ship Woodrop Sims, Hodgſon, Canton	160
Schr. Hannah, Barlow, Charleſton	18
Roba, Martin, N. York	10
Sally, Tabor, Charleſton	11
Sally, Haley, New Orleans	12

Ship Boſton Packet, Cowperthwait, from hence, has arrived at Charleſton.

Brig American, Venn, from hence, has arrived at Gibraltar in 24 days and proceeded from thence up the ſtreights, in company with the ſhip Herald, of Boſton, all well and armed.

By letters from Curracoa, we have good reaſon to believe that the following veſſels from hence have arrived at La Guira:

Ship Alexander, Hall,
Brig Maria, and ſloop Dependance.

Capt. Haley of the Sally informs that he left at N. Orleans, 12th ult the brig Gayoſa, of and for this port, to ſail in 4 days, and ſloop Friendſhip, not diſcharged. Captain Haley came out in company with the ſchr. Anne Maria, for Baltimore and the ſloop ——, Bradbury for New York. In the Miſſiſſippi met two ſchooners and a ſloop bound up, from New York. 13th eaſt of the river ſpoke the ſloop Minerva, 27 days from New York, in a leaky ſtate, bound to New Orleans.

The ſhip Woodrop Sims Hodgſon, ſailed from Canton the 27th of October, in company with the ſhip Betſey, Fannings, from N. W. coaſt; parted of Java head.

Left there the following veſſels:

Ship Concord, Thompſon of this port, arrived 24 Aug.
Delaware, Swords, 12 Sept.
Ontario, Wheaton, of N. York 16th Sept.
Northern Liberties, Aſque, of N. York
Elizabeth, Sage of Salem,
Neptune, Green from N. W. coaſt.
Swift, ——, from Batavia.
Brig Mercury, ——, from N. W. coaſt.

A brig had juſt arrived there, name unknown, when the Woodrop Sims ſailed.

Dec. 5, Paſſed through the Streights of Sunda, was there informed, that two French frigates had left that place for the eaſtward.

March 25, ſpoke the brig William and Thomas from Antigua, bound to Boſton, who informed that a fleet of American veſſels had left St. Kitts the 10th of March for the continent.

28, ſpoke the ſloop Romeo, of Charleſtan, from New York, bound to St. Thomas's.

Ships Brothers, Four Friends, Terrific, and Jefferſon, with the brigs Fair American, Flora, and ſeveral others went to ſea on Friday laſt. The Four Friends loſt her anchor at Reedy Iſland.

NEW-YORK, April 6.

INFANT NAVY—INCREASING.

Capt Jones, of the brig Anna Maria, 20 days from Curracoa—ſailed in company with four ſchooners, all for Baltimore, under convoy of the United States ſloop of war Montezuma, Capt Murray, who accompanied the above veſſels as far as the latitude of 20.

Capt. Murray informed capt. Jones, that a few days before, on his cruiſe from the Windward Iſlands, he had fallen in with, and captured a French privateer, of 16 guns which, after landing the priſoners at Curracoa. he had ſent down to Jamaica—for which place he ſailed after he left the above convoy.

Late Foreign Articles

CONTINUED.

Received by the late arrivals at Charleston.

LONDON, January 10.

Although the Executive Directory inſiſts on the moſt rigorous compliance with its orders to prohibit the exportation of French papers, yet ſome few irregular numbers find their way into this country by every cartel that arrives at Dover. The papers received yeſterday reach down to the 6th inſtant.

The principal news by theſe papers relate to the ſtate of the army of Buonaparte in Egypt, and to the war which has recently broken out in the Roman territories. Although there is nothing official reſpecting the inſurrection which was ſtated in the laſt advices from Vienna to have broken out at Cairo, it appears that the Directory has at length allowed the information to tranſpire, that the meeting of the Convocation at Cairo had not been attended with the expected ſucceſs; that an inſurrection took place, in which two generals, whoſe names are not mentioned, were killed, and that Buonaparte at the head of the troops quartered at Cairo and at an adjacent camp conſiſting of 6000 men, attacked that city, and made a dreadful ſlaughter among the aſſaſſins. We doubtleſs muſt underſtand by the word aſſaſſins, the whole people of Cairo, who were deſirous to oppoſe the ſyſtem of plunder adopted by the Republicans. We alſo learn, that Buonaparte renewed the maſſacre on 11,500 of theſe unfortunate perſons, who had taken refuge in a moſuve. Notwithſtanding the ſucceſs with which theſe horrible cruelties were executed, the French commander in chief was compelled to retreat to his camp.

The impious fanaticiſm of the French ſoldiers, and the inſatiable ſpirit of pillage and devaſtation by which they were actuated, appear to have been the two cauſes of this terrible inſurrection, which was principally directed againſt the Inſtitute National, and broke out in conſequence of a new duty of about two guineas impoſed upon the houſe of each inhabitant.

It would be uſeleſs to hazard an opinion on the diſpoſitions of the Emperor with reſpect to the hoſtilities which have taken place between the French and the king of Naples; but in conſequence of the meaſures adopted by government to re-eſtabliſh the correſpondence between the continent and this country, we cannot be long unacquainted with his imperial majeſty's determination. We are ſtill inclined to believe, notwithſtanding the ſtatements contained in the Paris Journals, that the Emperor who came forward with ſuch promptitude to protect the Griſons, will not baſely abandon the king of Naples and the grand duke of Tuſcany.

The meſſage of the Directory, on the ſubject of its victories in Italy, merely contains a recapitulation of the advantages obtained by the French over the Neapolitans. The neceſſary reſult of theſe advantages has been the retaking of Rome on the 13th of December, 17 days after the Neapolitans had poſſeſſion of it. The meſſage certainly gives an authenticity to the details previouſly received, which they did not before poſſeſs, though ſome allowance muſt be made for the cuſtomary exaggerations with which the official articles of the French government are generally filled.

The circumſtance which is related of two Engliſh frigates and tranſports with 2,000 troops on board, having been run aground and taken in the Mediterranean, is too ridiculous a falſehood to require comment.

Yeſterday arrived a mail from Dublin, by which we have received the following outline of the plan to be propoſed for an union between Great Britain and Ireland, which is ſtated to be as follows, and we have reaſon to think that it is tolerably correct:

Thirty-two Iriſh peers to ſit in the imperial parliament. Twenty-eight temporal peers to be elected for life; four ſpiritual peers by rotation. Iriſh peers, not elected, may ſit in the imperial houſe of commons for Britiſh counties and boroughs only, as at preſent. The crown to retain the power of creating peers of Ireland, in order to preſerve the peerage from extinction.

The Iriſh commoners who are to ſit in the imperial parliament, not to exceed one hundred. One to be choſen for each county; one for each of the great commercial cities and towns—this arrangement would give 42; half of the 108 boroughs to ſend one member each for one parliament, the other half one member each for the next parliament, and ſo on alternatively. The capital and Cork might ſend two members each. Thus the repreſentation would amount to 98 members.

The lord lieutenant and his court; the lord chancellor; the ſpeaker; the great officers of ſtate; and all the preſent eſtabliſhments, to be continued preciſely as at preſent, without any diminution of ſalaries or patronage. Appeals from the courts to be made to the reſident parliament.

Iriſh ſubjects to enjoy at all time the ſame commercial privileges as Engliſh. The duties between the two countries to be equalized, regard being had to the temporary protection of the infant manufactures in Ireland.

The preſent advantages enjoyed by the linen manufactures to be ſecure.

The exchequer of Ireland to continue ſeparate, Great Britain to be reſponſible for her own debt and its reduction. Ireland to be reſponſible for her own debt and its reduction.

The future expences of Ireland in war and in peace to be be in a fixed ratio to the expences of Great Britain.

When the revenues of Ireland ſhall exceed her proportion of expenſe, the exceſs to be applied to local purpoſes of improvement, or the reduction of Iriſh debt; or if not required for the above purpoſes, the taxes producing the exceſs to be taken off.

January 18.

At length, after an interval of many weeks, we yeſterday morning received regular ſets of Paris papers from the 25th of December to the 13th inſt. inclusive. They

are singularly important, as they serve to clear up many of the doubts which have existed for some time past concerning the actual state of affairs on the continent.

We were well justified in regarding as very equivocal the news of the pretended pacification between the German empire and France, to which Prussia and Austria were total strangers. A new incident which has been so long talked of that its consequences were foreseen, namely the arrival of the Russian troops on the territories of the German empire, which is now no longer a matter of doubt, since the French plenipotentiaries at Ratstadt have made it the ground work of an official complaint, will soon put an end to the waverings and condescensions of the deputation of the empire. All the notes which the French ministers may address to the empire, or to the emperor who called them to his assistance, will not be able to stop the march of the troops One column of this army has taken the route to Brunn, the capital of Moravia, which indicates that it is destined for Upper Suabia; and another column marches by Billita, which confirms what we have stated, that it was intended to protect Bohemia and Franconia, where the Austrians are the more exposed, having but few troops in those provinces. The French plenipotentiaries have declared that the entry of any of the troops on the territory of the empire shall be considered as a declaration of war.

It is easy to foresee what will be the immediate result of hostilities to the southern parts of the German empire, viz. for those parts which are not situated behind the line of neutrality. Every part which is within reach of the French armies will be invaded by them; whilst, on the other hand, the Austrian armies will force into action the countries of Bavaria, Upper Suabia, and Franconia, now occupied by their troops. It is thus that the states of the empire, in detaching themselves from the political body of which they formed an integral part, have placed themselves in the situation of experiencing all the miseries of war, without enjoying any of the advantages of peace.

Although the French papers contain the news of the armies of Italy and of Rome down to a very late period, it does not appear that they have obtained any great successes since the Neapolitan army was repulsed in repeated attacks to dislodge the French from their strong position near Civita Castellana, and since it evacuated Rome. All that the Paris journals say about Naples is only a repetition of the reports before in circulation of 80,000 Neopolitans being destroyed, 12,000 prisoners taken, besides 99 pieces of cannon, &c. &c. accompanied with invectives against all crowned heads, and particularly against the king of Naples and his general. But inattentively examining all the French accounts, it appears that on the 11th inst. a courier arrived at the Luxembourg from the army of Italy, the contents of whose dispatches did not transpire. Another courier had arrived two days before, who reported that the French were marching against Leghorn, to drive the Neapolitans from thence. It is however probable that they will have previously evacuated that place, and have gone to assist in the defence of Naples.

From the silence of the Directory in publishing the news by the last couriers, it is to be presumed at least that the progress of the French army has been stopped, until preparations were made for forcing the passages between Rome and Naples, which it appears the Neapolitans are determined to defend. It consequently follows, that the republican army occupied at that period nearly a line extending from one sea to the other; the right wing supported at Pescara by the Adriatic, the center by Aquila, and the left wing by the Mediterranean, on this side of Terracina. Pescara is situated at the distance of twelve leagues from the frontier of the Roman state, at the mouth of the river of the same name; Aquila is in the mountains, about seven or eight leagues from the same frontiers; and Terracina is also in that territory. Such a position afforded sufficient time for the king of Naples to receive assistance from the Austrans, as well as support from the Russians at Corfu. The body of 3000 men embarked at Venice were probably destined for his relief, and the troops in Dalmatia, of whose operations no intelligence could have been yet received, where from proximity of their situation to the kingdom of Naples, still more capable of forming a junction with the Neapolitans.

The state of affairs in Italy; the impossibility in which the emperor is placed of preserving the kingdom of Naples and the duchy of Tuscany from the invasion of the French without taking up arms: the recent movements among his troops; the difficulty which he would find in defending himself ultimately against a perfidious and ambitious enemy, who might be enabled to add to the strength of France, of Holland, of Belgium, of Germany on this side of the Rhine, and of Switzerland, the entire and absolute possession of Italy, have uniformly appeared to us sufficient motives to induce the Emperor, sooner or later to recommence hostilities. The march of the Russian troops, a measure evidently originating from his own application, removes every doubt on this head; and although the inclemency of the season may perhaps occasion for some time an armistice, between the armies of Switzerland and Suabia, we can no longer entertain any doubts with respect to his imperial majesty's determination of prosecuting the war. It is even to be presumed, that the first intelligence which we shall receive, will announce the commencement of hostilities in Italy. The removal of general Joubert's head quarters, from Milan to Modena, tends to confirm this opinion. It more particularly points out the apprehensions entertained, lest the Austrians, confining themselves to act on the defensive against the formidable barrier of the Mincoi, should attempt transfer the scene of hostilities to the right bank of the Lower Po. although some time would be necessary to penetrate that way into the kingdom of Naples, such a diversion must, by retaining the French forces in the Cisalpine republic, necessarily retard the progress of their army in the Neapolitan territory.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *APRIL* 8.

COLLOT D'HERBOIS.

My readers have no doubt become as tired of this odious and detestable name, at they have long been of the nefarious devices of its most impudent and most infamous wearer; but the picture I have begun, however disgusting, must be finished; and I flatter myself, that in those shades of it, the most replete with disgust it will not be found the least useful. It is not always ours to work in the delicate and vivid tints of glowing fancy; the deep sombre of vice must but too often shade the fairest and most beautiful picture we can draw. The severe, the often disregarded voice of public duty, loudly calls on us, at an hour of unexampled depravity, to leave the lash and the goad, and the *leviora crimina* for which they are the atonements, to descend, in the mail of truth, with the spear of justice, into the cave of Cacus, and the fens of Lerna. The time has too long been out of joint—daring villains have too long passed unpunished, by means of that very superiority in daring, which should have drawn down weightier chastisement, while the small fry have been devoured by a vengeance, which, though just, has been too limited, and because limited, has been but imperfectly useful. The good old fashion of plucking vice by the beard, however high, and however powerful, is once more reviving, and the emblems of its revival are beheld with rapture, and cherished, I am proud and happy to say, with gratitude: Indeed, the connection is indissoluble and immortal.—Every stroke that falls upon a villain, adds something to the stock of distributive justice, something to the encouragement and comfort of virtue.

From what has been premised, it follows, that the public will hear with great complacency, of the afflictions, defeats, mortifications, and disasters, of one of the most abominable miscreants that ever polluted the pale of a decent community, or sunk into utter ignominy and shame an office of honor and trust. Cacus has been dragged from his cave; and the red-hot iron of public scorn, momently sears his triturated heart: Those who suppose it impossible to make such a caitiff feel any sense of his own baseness and depravity, are thus clearly proved to be mistaken. A mere fungous excrescence as he is, a wart upon the earth, accursed of good men and blasted of Heaven, he yet could rise to eminence (such as it was) and figure in his chariot. Had his crimes deposited him in a work-house, or a dungeon, for the remainder of his otherwise venemous life, then, indeed, would he have been an object for different emotions; but being ordered otherwise, it became necessary to call in extraneous means in aid of the deficiency of public virtue and public justice. These have not been appealed to in vain. The chamberlain has interposed his veto against the repetition of the puppet-show, and this odious *Punch*, retires with a weighty load of reproach, from his ridiculous and contemptible mockery of authority. But his occupation is not gone; all we have been able to effect is, to strip it of its enticing qualities, and to dull the false gloss with which insidious art had varnished it. What remains for us, is, to see that it shine no more.

James Alex. Dallas, Esq. Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, called at my office some two or three weeks since, accompanied by three persons, two of whom I did not at that time know. The Secretary told me that his name was *Dallas*, asked me if the paper which he held in his hand was my paper, and if I meant him by the paragraph, quoted in the Bill of Indictment. To the first question, I had no hesitation to reply in the affirmative; to the second, I answered, that I was not author of the paragraph in question, and therefore should not pretend to say who or what was meant by it. In order to throw me off my guard, by leading me to suppose that I had been completely betrayed, he then rejoined, that he asked me this question merely for form's sake—that he had with him a witness whose testimony would sufficiently establish the point. Whatever amazement this might have excited in my mind, it did not answer the end proposed. He again, very formally and solemnly repeated his question, with a labored appeal to my feelings. I told him, that his appeal was thrown away, for that I was callous to any thing that could come from him—my first answer was repeated. "Jesus God"! exclaimed he, "and is a man to be put off, in this way"? I again ask you, "Do you, or do you not, by the term Collot d'Herbois, in this paragraph, mean J. A. Dallas"? On the impudent repetition of this question, I should most assuredly have kicked him, had he not entered my house, under the sanction of a gentleman's presence whom I was bound to respect; instead of this species of resentment, so well merited, I again repeated my answer—that I was not the author of the paragraph, and of course had nothing to say as to its meaning and object—that I, therefore, could not be supposed to mean any body or any thing: this answer, by consent, was written down, in doing which the scribe occupied more than half an hour,—whether owing to the miry state of his intellects, or to his desire of interlarding some quirk or quibble, which might serve his master, is not now worth enquiry. The Secretary illumined this tedium by continued flashes of merriment, to the great amusement of his two friends. He damn'd a certain Mr. Stock by the most hyperbolical encomiums, and injured a gentleman of whom I had a good opinion, by *his* praise of him as a clever fellow and a very modest young men. The half hour having expired, and the few lines having been completed by the scribe, the Secretary, with a vast deal of mildness, deliberation and composure, uttered the following truly curious declarations,—that he was no chevalier, and of course should not challenge me out to single combat—that he was not a ruffian, and of course should not attempt a boxing march with me,—no, no, he should take a far different course. He should not, indeed, hire bravoes to assassinate me, but, if ever I published any personal attack upon him, he would hire a negro to beat me with a cudgel, and he would stand by to see that he performed his work faithfully. He immediately withdrew himself.

The following result was a matter of course:

In the MAYORS' COURT,
Of the City of PHILADELPHIA,
April term, 1799.

City of Philadelphia, ss.

THE Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring for the city of Philadelphia, upon their oaths and affirmations respectively, do present, that John Ward Fenno, late of the said city, printer, maliciously, deceitfully and wickedly contriving and intending, Alexander James Dallas, of the said city, esq. to deprive of his good name, fame and credit, and him the said Alexander James Dallas to bring to the greatest hatred, scandal, contempt and infamy with all the citizens of this commonwealth, on the 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, at the city aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court (the said John having before that declared, to wit in the city aforesaid, that by the name, title, and designation of Collot d'Herbois which he the said John before that time, in a certain Newspaper by him printed and published, in the said city, called, "Gazette of the United States and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser" had caused to be used, printed, and published, he the said John meant and intended the said Alexander James Dallas) with force and arms did falsely, wilfully and maliciously print and publish and cause to be printed and published in the said Newspaper, called, "Gazette of the United States and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser," the following false, slanderous and malicious words, to wit, "We are informed, that the price" &c. to the great scandal and infamy of the said Alexander James Dallas, to the evil example of all others in the like case offending and against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

JARED INGERSOLL.

Witnesses.
Alexander J. Dallas,
Peter Miercken,
Joseph B. M'Kean,
Thos. Wignell,
Chas. Swift,

IGNORAMUS.

Not being versed in the doctrine of libels, as the Secretary observed to me, (which, by the bye, as here practised, would puzzle Thomas Aquinas, and all the deep doctors of the last three centuries to expound) I cannot know who drew up this bill of indictment; but that it is admirably done, I may think and say, though my law knowledge, unlike that of the profound Secretary, be not so wide as a church door nor so deep as a well. Am I to complain of having such intentions as this attributed to me—"contriving and intending, Alex. J. Dallas, of the said city, Esquire, to *deprive* of his *good name*, fame, and credit, and him the said A. J. D. to bring to the greatest hatred, scandal, contempt and infamy, with all the citizens of this Commonwealth"? An exception might indeed be taken at the term *with*. Some modern language maker, I believe it is Dr. Webster, tells us that, "along with" is a vulgarism, and that the same idea, is fully expressed without the thus redundant word, "along": ergo "with" means "along with;" and thus a sense is given to this passage, which, I judge will be deemed utterly preposterous, to say the least of it. For it is certainly not very equitable, that all the good citizens of this Commonwealth should be "deprived of their good name, fame and credit, and they, the said good citizens of this Commonwealth brought to the greatest hatred, scandal, contempt and infamy, with [or "along with"] him the said James Alexander." Behold besides a *reductio ad absurdum! All* the good citizens of this commonwealth, *along with* the said Alexander, (who, I am authorized to conclude from the peculiarity of the wording, is not himself one of those aforesaid *good* citizens) being brought to the greatest hatred, scandal, contempt and infamy, I am at a loss to conceive in whom all these horrid emotions are to be excited towards them the good citizens aforesaid. If it is meant, that each man was to hate, scandalize and despise not only himself but every other, I deem the whole to be bottomed on wrong grounds; for I am well persuaded, he, the said James Alexander, would never have attempted to impede my progress in such a work. This being a point, however, of small note, I repeat my general approbation of the composition.

The "good name" of Dallas has long since taken its departure from those regions wherein I have ever attempted to soar or to delve; of course my endeavors now further to elaborate it, would be in vain. But as it may have entered into the imaginations of some people, that he has actually sustained a *wrong*, it is proper to add here some few remarks, which to the generality of those I have any respect for might justly be deemed superfluous.

However infamous a man may believe another to be, however low, mean, despicable and grovelling, and however boldly and openly he may utter these his opinions, it behoves him to be at all times, the more particularly *therefor* guarded against doing him a wrong; because, out of the very *abundance* of his evil deeds, grows an abhorrence at that exaggeration, which passing bounds sufficiently extensive, goes to represent him an inconceivable monster.

In whatever I have written or published on the subject in hand, will be found some fair, proper and honorable object for public reprobation; and how any man but the one named could suppose himself alluded to by such a paragraph as that above, it is difficult to account for on any other ground, than the accidental existence of a similar fact with regard to him. Of this I nothing know, and nothing care. Whether the fact ever took place with regard to him or not, or with regard to any other of his family or name, I never enquired.

When Dallas came to me, I told him, that if he supposed himself alluded to, the author was his proper object, if he really was in search of reparation for this real or supposed injury. A suit or a prosecution may procure a man revenge; but never yet yielded satisfaction. The best reputation is tarnished by too much handling. But revenge, not justice, was the object he had in view—other satires, circumstances actually opprobrious, the real grounds of his mortification—this far-fetched, hard-strained application of an extremely remote circumstance, only the stalking-horse to his design. In pursuing this design, how low, abject, and base do we find him! One Swift, who is either a taylor or a pettifogging attorney, somewhere in the precincts of Irish town, having gained, for a wonder, the ear of a gentleman, by the most insidious and abominable deceit and duplicity, spunged up some expression that fell from him, and carried it, good dog! with additions and distortions, to his master. Together they go, overjoyed as two thieves on discovering a rich booty. The last dresses up a pitiable tale, too weak, and too palpably false to require refutation,—weeps, sobs and sighs—enveigles this gentleman, by deceiving him with regard to his errand, to accompany him on an expedition the absurd object of which was, to ensnare a man into acknowledgments to be applied to his injury or if possible to his ruin. Was ever such baseness, meanness, insolence and folly before displayed! Here, he displays nothing of the indignant resentment of an injured man—polite to affectation, pleasant, gay and jocose, he relates with glee an humorous anecdote, and eulogizes with perfect *nonchalance* the comedy of the day. He makes no demand for the author, until after he has acquainted me of his resolution to prosecute me; and then tells me, that he wishes to know the author, *in order to prosecute him also.* Finding, notwithstanding the depth of his craft, and the profound snare he had laid, that I was out of the reach of his subtlety, not because I was too cunning for him, but because I had nothing to conceal, he then closed his proceedings with the threat before related. This could come only from a coward and a fool;—it is too mean for our indignation—and contempt is the strongest emotion it excites. To that contempt I bequeath him—Being already in the full enjoyment of it, I can wish him no added afflictions to those he endures. I will rather hope, so remarkable an instance of a deep, designing and depraved demagogue, overreaching himself by his own folly, may operate as a warning to deter others from cursing the country by similar crimes.

On Saturday evening last a detachment of the cavalry of this city arrived in town from the camp near Sellers's, on the Bethlehem road, 31 miles from Philadelphia, having in custody the noted Fries and John Eberhart, committed by Judge Peters for high treason.

Fries was taken on Friday afternoon, about five miles from the camp, by a detachment of cavalry dispatched for the purpose. He was holding a sale at vendue, when the troops approached; and made no attempt to escape until they appeared in sight, when he ran through some fields into a wood, and was taken after a pursuit of near two miles. Eberhart was taken at his own house, by another detachment, which left the camp about sunset the same evening, and after a very long ride, (between 40 and 50 miles) returned to camp before day-break, having called at the houses of several of the Insurgents, without finding them at home, they having, most probably, fled at the approach of the troops.

The prisoners were lodged in the jail of this city.

The several troops of horse from the city were quartered on Thursday night at different houses near the spring-house tavern, and on the next evening pitched their tents near Sellers's.

The troops were on the point of moving further up, on Saturday at noon, and were to encamp at Quaker Town on that evening. They were in high health and spirits.—A company of artillery and several companies of infantry were encamped near the cavalry; forming together a very respectable force.

Lieut. Williams, of the first troop of volunteer cavalry, and Robert Goodloe Harper, Esquire, are appointed aids to the commander in chief.

Judge Peters arrived at head quarters on Saturday morning, at eleven o'clock.

Departed this life, on Wednesday the 3d instant, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. ANN FISHER, wife of Doctor James Fisher—universally beloved and universally regretted—in her grave lie buried the hopes of her family—the happiness of her Husband—the affection and admiration of her acquaintances. Young, beautiful and virtuous—dying under the most interesting circumstances, the heart finds it difficult to reconcile the inscrutable decree, and sinks on viewing the untimely dissolution. But who shall dare dispute the justice or the wisdom of Heaven? that power who afflicts, can support—may it shed the balm of consolation on the soul of the sorrowful partner, and preserve the infant pledge of their affection. A friend whose heart is deeply impressed whose tears fall in honor of her memory, and who will never cease to cherish the recollection of her virtues, pays to her this small tribute.

Kent County, Delaware,
April 3d 1799.

One Cole M'Mahon, a fellow who arrived in this country from Ireland, about 3 months ago, was this morning, by the verdict of twelve independent jurors, declared guilty of having assaulted and challenged Mr. Andrew Brown of this city, to fight with pistols.

Baltimore, April 5.

Arrived yesterday, the schooner Milford, captain Gold, 21 days from Curracoa.

Ship Montezuma appeared off Curracoa the 9th March, after taking a French letter of marque brig, commanded by captain Mallet, and sending her down to Jamaica; the prisoners were put on shore at Curracoa, where captain Murray got a supply of fresh provisions, &c. being off the island until the 13th March, sent orders on shore to the American vessels that were ready, that he would convoy them thro' the passage.

The Milford came out in company with the schooner Brothers, Nimrod, and Little John, of Baltimore; and brig Jane Maria, of New-York. On the 17th, at three P. M. the Montezuma boarded a Danish barque and Swedish brig. On the 18th, fell in with an English sloop of war brig; sent her boat on board of the Montezuma, but did not detain her more than half an hour; did not board any of the merchantmen. On the 19th, at two P. M. off the island of Soana, fell in with an English frigate, who sent her boat on board of the Montezuma, but did not detain her more than half an hour. At six A. M. our convoy took leave of us in lat. 19, 30, for Jamaica: on the 23d of March, in lat 27, long. 72, 34' parted with the fleet.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1799.

For sale at public auction,

AT the Custom House, on Tuesday the 7th May, 1799, the following Merchandize, which remain in the Custom House Stores more than nine months unclaimed by the owners or consignees thereof.

RS	No. 26	one trunk containing linen, muslin and dimity
FIW	2	one case containing plush
C&Co.	1	one box containing tapes
P		
PD		one box music books
		one box sewing needles
		four chests of Chinese cu[illegible]
		large paintings
Mrs. Boulton,		one box indigo
IM		one box containing shoes and cot[illegible]
Joshua Gilpin		one box garden seeds
		one box containing cotton stockings, shirts, pocket handkerchiefs & shoes.
I◇T		three boxes containing six hundred and sixty one numbers of Winterbotham's general description of America
X		one box soap
9l2		four hhds. beans
W		one bag coffee
M		two barrels walnuts
		one barrel peminto
		one box sugar
P&C	128	eight cases guns
PD	1	one cases containing a forte piano
		one box artificial flowers.

april 8 dt7M

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Tuesday the second of this inst. April, living in Kent county, Maryland, near Chester Town, the following described Negroes, viz. William, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a yellowish complexioned fellow, about thirty years of age, formerly the property of doctor William Matthews, he has been very much given to running away, and has been so often described in the public papers within this twelve months that any further description of him seems needless.—Jacob, about 6 feet high, and about 32 years of age, of a common Negroe complection, down look, his little finger of his left hand stands straight, occasioned by the cut of a sickle. Patt, the wife of said Jacob, about 27 years of age, a small light made woman of a yellowish complection, with thick lips for an American of her stature, she is a very good needle woman, and spins on either small or great wheel, and is very handy in any common house work.—Two children of the said Jacob's and Patt's, the one a male child about four years old, the other a female child about two years old. The above described Negroes took with them, besides their own wearing apparel, three coats, two of which were linsey cloth of a light grey color, both new; one of the two was a great deal too large for either of the said fellows; the other coat of brown cloth, half worn; three under jackets, one a velvet, another a drab, the other a light colored linsey cloth do, one new pair of Calf skin shoes, lined with linnen and bound with leather, one pair of boots remarkably large in the legs, several pairs of stockings and a silver watch, all stolen: their own wearing apparel as follows—William had on a light-horse regimental coat worked with silver twist, (which coat he had when he was brought home to me the first of February last, a round sailor jacket (blue,) thickset breeches, patched with corduroy in the stride, with other necessary clothing. Jacob, two linsey cloth coatees, lead colored, one new the other half worn, blue linsey cloth jacket, half worn, two pairs of linsey cloth trowsers, of a lead colour, the one new the other half worn, tolerable good shoes and stockings. Patt has every day cloathing, and her children wore home-made linen and linsey, her other cloathing not so well known; it is uncertain which course they may take, as William is such an experienced coaster.

Any person or persons apprehending said negroes or sounding them, so that their master may get them again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or in proportion for either of them, that is to say, 40 dollars for each of the fellows, and twenty dollars for the wench and children, and if brought home, all reasonable charges paid by

BENSON GEARS.

N. B.—All masters of vessels and others, are forbid harboring them at their peril. B. G.

april 8, 1799 d3w

Landing at Pine-street wharf,

From on board the schooner Hannah, captain Barlon, from Charleston,

150 tierces } RICE
76 half ditto }
55 bales cotton, 34 of which are entitled to drawback,

FOR SALE BY
Robert C. Latimer.

april 8 d5t

PROPOSALS,

BY THE

Insurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE against FIRE, on Dwelling-Houses, Ware-Houses, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in such Buildings) distant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Insurances, on hazards of the first class, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous risques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumstances, seldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in some instances, where the property insured is not only in itself extra hazardous, but rendered still more so by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raised according to circumstances.

Houses and Ware-Houses, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of stone or brick, well constructed, so as to be guarded as well as may be against fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the first class, and may be insured to their full value.

Also Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in casks, bales, or packages, deposited in such buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this sum is required to be insured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumstances.

II. Insurances will also be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the risque. But it is not easy to arrange these under particular heads or classes, so as to describe each with the necessary accuracy. Each case must therefore be decided upon according to the circumstances attending it; and these circumstances will, in general, appear from the description accompanying the application.

Buildings partly constructed of brick or stone, are preferable to those wholly wooden. And in both cases, the stile of building, how they are occupied, how they are situated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are considerations to be taken into view. And with respect to goods, their tendancy, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are exposed, either to commence or to increase an accidental fire, and their liability in such state to receive damage by wet, or by sudden and hasty removal, or to be stolen in time of confusion and hurry, are all circumstances of weight; and the premiums must be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditiont are to be understood by the parties.

1st. The Insurance is not binding till the stipulated premium be paid; but it shall be deemed effectual from the time of such payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately signed or not.

2d. Insurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expense than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumstances continuing the same as they were understood by the Insurers at the time the former insurance was made; but the payment of the premium is essential to such renewal; and if the party insured suffers any time to elapse after the expiration of the former insurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not insured during such time; nor can the insurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former insurance. The subject of insurance may nevertheless be open to treaty for a new insurance.

3d. If any other insurance be made on the same property; it must be made known at the time of application, otherwise the policy made on such application will be void.

4th Goods held in trust, or on consignment, may be insured as such in a separate policy; but they are not to be considered as insured otherwise.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loss or damage occasioned by any foreign invasion, or by any military or usurped force or by reason of any civil commotion; or occasioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongst the property insured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promissory Notes, are not included in any insurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curiosities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be considered as insured unless particularly mentioned and by special agreement.

7th. No insurance will be made for a shorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than seven years. Persons choosing to insure for seven years shall be allowed one year's premium by way of discount: One third of a years premium shall be abated in like manner on an insurance for three years.

8th. Losses sustained by fire on property insured, shall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A description of the property to be insured will be expected with each application, to be made by a master carpenter and signed by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for insurance, and attested before a Notary or principal Magistrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With respect to Houses and other Buildings.

1st. The site and position; describing the street or road on or near which the building stands; its contiguity to water, and other circumstances relative to the extinguishment of fire in case of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are established, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, stone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outside walls as inside or partition walls, and their respective height and thickness; the style of the roof and of what materials; how secured by battlements or party walls; what kind of access to the top of the house and to the chimnies; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of deposit for ashes.

3d. The dimensions of the building and how divided, and the style in which it is finished so as to enable indifferent persons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in case of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling house, or for any other, and for what purpose; also an estimate of the value of the house or building independent of the ground.

4th. The situation with respect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at least one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that distance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwise: whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles used, or usually deposited in the house, or within the distance aforesaid, and of what kind.

Respecting *goods* in Houses, Warehouses, &c.

1. A general description of the building in which they are kept will be expected, similar in all respects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Insurance on the buildings themselves.

2. A description of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in casks or other packages, or opened; and whether displayed in whole pieces or in the usual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general estimate of the value of each kind proposed to be insured; but in the last particular minuteness of description is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra-hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable spirits, sulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind, opened.—Glass, china ware or procelain, especially unpacked; Looking glasses, jewelery; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by sudden removal or by moistures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters post paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Insurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, is will be answered.

By order of the Board,

Ebenezer Hazard, sec'ry.

Office of the Insurance Company *of* North America; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.

feb 1

Superfine Writing Papers,

Just received by the Adventure from London,

FOR SALE

By WILLIAM YOUNG,

No. 52 Second, the corner of Chesnut-street,

CONSISTING OF

IMPERIAL, super-royal, slate, wove and plain, royal, medium, thick post; extra large vellum, and plain folio post; extra large plain and wove post; quarto gilt and plain superfine hot-pressed,

W. Young has also on hand, a large assortment of the best American manufactured writing and printing papers; all sorts of papers made on short notice agreeable to patterns.

Consignment for sale at prime costs and charges:

5 Trunks of books assorted;
120 Reams large royal printing paper;
100 Reams London brown royal do.
113 Reams foolscap do.
The above are entitled to the drawback.
1 Case black leather and Morocco pocket books.

april 1. 7t

THE COMMISSIONERS,

APPOINTED by the Corporation to open Books of Subscription for a Loan to introduce *WHOLESOME WATER* from the River Schuylkill by means of Steam Engines (already contracted for) to the Center Square and from thence to be distributed through the City, give

NOTICE,

THAT a book will be opened at the City Hall to-morrow, the 13th instant, and will be continued from day to day, until the Loan is completed, where the commissioners will attend from 10 o'clock in the morning until one, to receive subscriptions.

By order of the Board,

Jacob Shoemaker, sec'y.

2d mo. 12.

N. B. Ten dollars to be paid on each share at the time of Subscribing,

30 dollars at the expiration of two months } From the time of subscribing
30 ditto, ditto, 4 months }
30 ditto, ditto, 6 months }

TO LET.

THE large House in Southwark, lately occupied by Mr. Henry Mitchell; apply to

Isaac Wharton.

Jan. 11 5

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY.

AN Excellent three story Brick House, situate the corner of 7th and Race-streets;—the house is about 25 feet front and well finished in every respect; the Lot is 76 feet front on Race-street and 88 feet deep, the situation remarkably airy, having a public square open in Front of it.

Two three story Brick Houses, Brick Stores, and good Wharf, situate in Water-street, between Arch and Race-streets, the lot on which these buildings are, is fifty four feet front on Water-street, and continues that width about 95 feet, then widens to the south 13 feet 6 inches, so that the front on the water is sixty seven feet six inches, this lot adjoins John Steinmetz esq. on the south, and has the advantage of a public alley on the north, and is a very desirable situation for the business of a Flour Factor, or Merchant

A large elegant two story Stone House, situate on the Point no Point road, being the first house to the Northward of the five mile stone; this house is about 60 feet front and 40 feet deep finished in a neat manner; there is a good garden and choice collection of the best fruit trees, Ice-House and other conveniences with about nine acres of ground—or if more agreeable to the purchaser, thirty two acres of upland and meadow may be added to it.

A plantation in Bibirry Township, Philadelphia county near the Red Lyon, about 13 miles from this city; bounded by the Northampton Road and Poquessing Creek, this farm contains about 140 acres of land, a proportion of which is woodland and meadow, a brick dwelling-house, frame barn, and other out-houses, and there is said to be a good stone-quarry on part of it, although it has not yet been opened, a further description is deemed unnecessary as no person will purchase without viewing the premises,

A small plantation in Horsham Township, Montgomery county, nineteen miles from Philadelphia, adjoining to Grame Park, on which is an excellent new Stone House and Kitchen, with a large Stone Shed for the accommodation of traveller's horses; the house is now occupied as a tavern, and is suitable for any kind of public business, the land is good in quality, a good neighborhood, and a remarkably healthy situation: there is fifty acres of land and meadow in this farm——Also for sale, several tracts of land in different counties of this state.

☞ The House in Race-street first mentioned and one of the Houses in Water-street, are now

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given. For terms apply at the South-east corner of Arch and Sixth-streets, to

JOSEPH BALL.

feb 7 th&s tf

Weavers.

SEVERAL WEAVERS may find employment by applying to Isaac T. Hopper, No. 39, Pine-street.

3mo. 15th, 1799.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

14 four pound Cannon, different lengths,
5 Carronades.

JOHN NIXON & CO.

December 1. 5

Capital Wharf, Lot & Stores,

ALSO,

SUNDRY GROUND-RENTS.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue,

at the Merchants' Coffee-House,

on the 17th day of the 4th month, at 7 o'clock in the evening,

if not previously disposed of at private sale,

THAT valuable estate 71 feet on Water street, bounded on the North by Sassafras street, and extending into the river Delaware; on which are erected very extensive stores and wharf, in good repair.—Plenty of water for the largest ships to lay at the wharf In every respect a capital situation for any business requiring extensive ware houses and the convenience of a wharf; or for any person wishing to invest money in real estate, that produces a handsome income.

ALSO,

The following Ground-Rents, well secured, on Sassafras, Seventh & Cherry-streets:

Dolls.	*Cts.*			
205	90	per ann.	payable by	John Nicholson,
35		do	do	Robert Evans, sen.
37		do	do	William Powell,
40		do	do	William Bell,
40		do	do	John Evans, jun.
39		do	do	Andrew Beamer,
63		do	do	Maurice Moynihan
33	60	do	do	Henry Pepper,
19	80	do	do	Thos. Newby & wife
36	90	do	do	John How,
39	60	do	do	The Pennsylvania Society for the abolition of Slavery,
19	83	do	do	Adam Zantzinger,
23	75	do	do	Ellis Fry,
31	35	do	do	William Rinchart,
46	67	do	do	Peter Fritz,
46		do	do	Valentine Hoffman,
45		do	do	Valentine Umbehend
42	58	do	do	Jacob Colloday,
120	27	do	do	Frederick Heiss,

On Brown, between Second and Third-streets, Northern Liberties:

20	per ann.	payable by	Jacob Houser,
20	do	do	Joseph Fitch.

For further particulars, enquire of

JOHN WARDER,

No. 208, North Front-street.

3d month, 29 mw&st17A

Now landing at messrs. Willings & Francis' Wharf the Cargo of the ship George Barclay, Charles McAllister, commander, from Calcutta,

—consisting of—

Course and fine Muslins
Madras Handkerchiefs
Bandanna ditto
Tafferies
Heavy Black Pepper
Sugar in hogsheads and bags
Jallon Cotton, &c.

For sale, by

Philips, Cramond & Co.

march 26 d10t

FOR SALE,

On Monday, the eighth day of April next,

At the house of John Dover, in Frankford,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

FRANKFORD MILLS,

SEVEN dwelling houses and about twenty-five lots of land, fifteen of which are excellent landings on tide water, and a lock inclosed by a good bank that will admit, by a light simple gate, near 100 rafts of rails, and enclose them so as to be secure against freshets.

The grist mill is a large stone building, enclosed within its walls two water wheels, has four pair of stones, three of which are new French burrs, and room for another pair; one for grinding Plaister of Paris, besides stamper all on the best construction, two bolting chests, and one very large merchant-work, a very convenient and safe corn-kiln on account of fire; the inside of the mill nearly all new, and in the best order, situate on tide water, so that shallops can lay along side to discharge and take in cargoes.

The saw-mill is all new, in good order, and also on an excellent construction, it is supplied with logs by means of a large canal, out of which they are hoisted into the mill, with machinery worked by water, a whole raft can enter the canal and come up to the tail race of the mill, adjoining is a small counting house, and a work-shop for the sawyer. With the mills will be sold a large lately repaired two story stone dwelling house with a handsome new piazza, kitchen, new coach house and stable, enclosed by a light palisade, and well surrounded by fruit and other trees, and above 300 feet of landing, upwards of 100 of which is a stone wharf. All the other dwelling houses will be sold separately, three of which are well adapted for the retreat of private families during the summer, being pleasant, airy and cool.

The lots which will be sold separately, are beautifully situated for building in such a part of that flourishing village as will always hereafter encrease in value, and command a great price.

The sale will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning, but should the weather be very bad, it will commence the next fair day, at the same hour, at which time the terms of sale will be made known.

march 28 dt8Ap.

Copper Warehouse,

Late ALEXANDER BISLAND, & Co.

No. 201, MARKET-STREET,

ROBERT KID,

HAVING purchased the Stock of the above firm, Solicits the patronage of the public and their friends; where they may depend on being served on the very best terms with the following goods:

—viz.—

A general assortment of Copper Bottoms and Sheets, for Copper Smiths and other purposes,
Pig and Bar Lead,
Block Tin and Crowley Steel,
Tin in Boxes, and Brass Kettles in Nests,
With a large and general assortment of Ironmongery.

feb. 16. d1w w&sf

All Persons

Indebted to the Estate of HENRY HILL, deceased are requested to make payment to the subscriber and those having any demands on the same to produce their accounts for settlement.

GIDEON H. WELLS,

Agent to the Ex:

no. 135, Market street

Philadelphia dec. 4, 1798 eotf

ALL Persons having any Demands against the estate of the late Robert Hardie, mariner, deceased, are hereby requested to present them for settlement, and all those indebted to said estate, to make payment to either of the subscribers

PETER BAYNTON, *Walnut-street.*
JOHN CRAIG, *No. 12, Dock-street.* } *Executors*

jan. 14 3awtf

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

On Willings and Francis's Wharf,
200 Gin Cases,

Also, a few bales of Bengal Goods.

C. WILLING.

Feb. 28. 3taw.

Philadelphia, March 1799.

PROPOSAL,

By THOMAS DOBSON,

At the Stone House, No. 41, South Second street, for furnishing by subscription

ENCYCLOPEDIA;

OR A

DICTIONARY

OF

ARTS, SCIENCES,

AND

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE;

On a PLAN entirely NEW:

By which the different Sciences and Arts are digested into the FORM of distinct

TREATISES OR SYSTEMS,

COMPREHENDING

THE History, Theory, and Practice, of each, according to the Latest Discoveries and improvements: and full Explanations given of *Various Detached parts of Knowledge*, whether Relating to Natural and Artificial Objects, or to Matters Ecclesiastical, Civil, Military, Commercial, &c. Including Elucidations of the most important Topics relative to Religion, Morals, Manners, and the Oeconomy of Life: together with a description of all the Countries, Cities, principal Mountains, Seas, Rivers, &c. throughout the World; a General History, *Ancient* and *Modern*, of the different Empires, Kingdoms, and States; and an account of the Lives of the most Eminent Persons in every Nation, from the earliest ages down to the present times. Compiled from the Writings of the best Authors, in several Languages; the most approved Dictionaries, as well of General Science as of Particular Branches; the Transactions, Journals, and Memoirs, of learned Societies, both at home and abroad; the MS. Lectures of eminent Professors on different Sciences; and a variety of original Materials, furnished by an extensive Correspondence.

The Publisher having been solicited to furnish sets of this valuable and important work by one volumn at a time, which by dividing the payments, might make the acquisition of the work more convenient to purchasers, proposes to dispose of the few remaining copies on the following:

CONDITIONS.

The Work being already completed in Eighteen large Quarto Volumes in boards, Elegantly printed on Superfine paper, illustrated with five hundred and forty-two Copper plates:

I. A volume in boards will be delivered to each Subscriber in the first week of every month till the whole be delivered, which will take a period of eighteen months.

II. Every Subscriber on receiving the first Volume, to pay Twenty Dollars.

On receiving the Second 15 Dollars
The Third, 12 Dollars
The Fourth, 10 Dollars
The Fifth, 10 Dollars
The Sixth, 8 Dollars

and Five dollars for each of the succeeding volumes, till the whole is delivered, which will amount in the whole to One Hundred and Thirty-five Dollars, being the present price for complete sets.

Any subscriber who may chuse to have the whole in a shorter time than 18 months, may have any number of volumes that may be agreeable at the same time at the above prices.

To prevent any misunderstanding it is proper to express that no volume will be delivered to any person without the money, and as the sets on hand are but few in number, it will be requisite that such as choose to become subscribers should apply as early as possible to prevent disappointments.

☞ Complete Sets may be had as above, or bound in various manners.

march 6. w&s6w.

FOR SALE,

50,000 Acres of LAND,

LYING in the county of Russel, state of Virginia, bounded on the east by the river Clinch, on the south by the river Guest, and to the west by Sandy river. This tract (situate six miles from the Courthouse of the above county, 25 from the town of Abington, is well settled, and has likewise the advantage of a waggon road) is divided into tracts of 10, 5 and 1500 acres each, and will be sold, altogether, or in lots, as it may suit the purchasers, by one of the owners who will reside there during the months of May, June and July next, in order to put them who may become purchasers in possession.

The plots duly authenticated and certified by the surveyors, are in the hands of the subscribers. Every satisfaction will be given with respect to the right, to which the patents give full and ample testimony. Great accommodations will be made respecting payment, and every necessary information may be had, by applying to F. & A. TUBEUF.

Petersburg, Feb. 11. 2aw3m

JOHN MILLER, junr.

HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 8, CHESNUT,

To the Five Story Building, in Dock, near Third-street,

WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,

300 Bales of Bengal Goods;

CONSISTING OF

COSSAS
Baftas
Mamoodies
Humhums
Taffaties
Striped Doreas
Calicoes
Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Also, a large assortment of

Madras Handkerchiefs,

of various descriptions.

January 1 1awtf

A Summer Retreat.

FOR SALE,

Sixteen Acres of Land,

About half a mile from the city of Philadelphia,

THERE are on the premises a one story brick house 38 feet front, a stable and corn crib, a well of excellent water, and a few fruit trees, the situation is perhaps superior to any within the same distance of the city, and commands one of the most beautiful and picturesque prospects of the city, Kensington, the Delaware and Jerseys,

Enquire of EDWARD BONSALL & Co.

march 4 ocdtf

Valuable Property for Sale,

In Chesnut, near Sixth street, directly opposit CONGRESS HALL,

A LOT of ground, about 21 feet front in Chesnut street and 73 feet in depth, whereon is a good frame house, now in the tenure of Samuel Benge, subject to a ground rent of 20s. per annum.

The advantageous situation of this property requires no comments, for it must be known, there are few in this city to equal it, an unexceptionable title will be made to the purchaser. Apply to

JAMES GIRVAN,

no. 198, Chesnut street, next door to the premises.

march 5 tu th sa tf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 5th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT by an act of Congress passed the 28th day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, the following alterations and amendments have been made to an act passed on the sixth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, intituled, "An act laying duties upon stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The stamp duties heretofore imposed upon foreign bills of exchange and bills of lading are to cease and determine from and after the 31st day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

II.

The several stamp duties hereafter enumerated will be levied and collected throughout the United States, from and after the 31st day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

For every skin, or piece of vellum or parchment or sheet or piece of paper, upon which shall be written or printed either of the instruments or writings following, to wit.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Any foreign bill of exchange, draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country,		20
Any note or bill of lading, or writing or receipt in nature thereof, for goods or merchandize to be exported;—if from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same state,		4
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		10
Any policy of insurance, or instrument in the nature thereof, other than those heretofore specified in the above recited act, when the sum insured shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1	

And the said Duties are chargeable upon each and every Bill of Exchange and Bill of Lading without respect to the number contained in each set.

III

Bonds required in any case by the Laws of the United States, or of any state, upon legal process, or in any judicial proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any trust or duty are exempt from the payment of Stamp-Duties.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treasury.

march 7 d1m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

March 11th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Pursuant to the act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen;" and the act supplementary to the said recited act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine——*to wit:*

I.

THAT the tract of Land herein after described, namely, "beginning at the North West corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due West to the Main Branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main Branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same;—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence *down* the said river, to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line so run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February in the year, one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres.

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode described by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order of which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally, or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall, at any time after Monday the 17th day of February, 1800 and prior to the first day of January, 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January, 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

Sec. of the Treasury.

To be Let,

A genteel, convenient three story

BRICK HOUSE,

IN SPRUCE STREET, (no. 64)

THIS house has been newly papered and painted, and was not occupied during last fever.

feb. 12. d5t af. eo tf.

To be Let,

A Store and Loft,

NEAR Market-street Wharf.—Enquire of the Subscriber,

GEO. DAVIS,

319 High-street.

feb 11 2awtf

PRINTED BY *J. W. FENNO.*